

## FATED MASSACHUSETTS.

## Large and Destructive Conflagration at Springfield.

## APPALLING WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

## Manufactories, Stores, Shops and Dwellings in Flames.

## FAMILIES HOUSELESS AND HOMELESS.

## Entire Business Portion of the City Threatened with Destruction.

## SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

## Thirty-five Buildings Burned, with the Loss of Over Half a Million.

## DETAILS OF LOSS AND INSURANCE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 30, 1875.

Western Massachusetts is again afflicted and she truly appears to verify the adage that misfortune never comes singly. Holyoke is mourning over the holocaust of Friday; Worcester has just been suffering from a very disastrous and destructive fire; only a year ago this month the terrible floods in Williamstown rendered hundreds homeless, and now Springfield is called upon to mourn the work of the "Fire Fiend" who held supreme control here all day yesterday and destroyed a large number of valuable buildings in the heart of the city, killed up many tenements whose occupants have not tonight a place wherein to lay their heads, except such quarters as are furnished them by kind-hearted neighbors and the city officials, who are now doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the houseless and homeless ones, many of whom have lost all they possessed in the world, and are now wandering through the streets where their houses were located, bemoaning their loss.

## THE SCENE ON THE STREETS.

It is one which beggars description. They are crowded not only with Springfield people, but with those from other places, who came in on special trains from all parts of the State and from Connecticut. As usual, there are those on the streets who are looking for chances to steal the goods taken from houses bordering on the burned district and which are piled in adjoining lots and yards. The police and a large number of deputy sheriffs and members of the city military companies are guarding carefully all the streets and avenues and doing everything possible to prevent the hordes from pursuing their avocation. The firemen of this city and from Hartford, Holyoke, Chicopee Falls and Westfield, who are here, have been working faithfully and are doing a truly noble work in fighting the flames. The Chief Engineer of the Springfield Department, Mr. Leasure, has handled his men excellently throughout, and is deserving of much credit for his management in preventing the spreading of the flames, which at one time threatened to destroy the whole of the business portion of the city. That it is saved is a miracle and a fortunate dispensation of Providence, for which to-night the entire city is thanking a merciful God.

## THE FIRE.

Soon after two o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in H. M. Conkey's planing mill, in the old Wagon Building, on Taylor street, where it is said several men were at work. The flames spread with lightning-like rapidity, and the first warning the people in the vicinity had of the conflagration was the pouring out of the flames from every portion of the building. The wind was blowing a gale from the northeast, and for five minutes the fire swept like a tornado to the southwest, devouring everything before it. The fire thus obtained fatal headway before the alarm was struck, the people in the vicinity being too intent upon saving their property to pay any attention to any other duty. Every one rushed, terror-stricken, from the scene, with no thought but for their own salvation. Women with children in their arms barely saved their lives by rushing into the street.

## THE FIRE ROLLED ON.

Like a great flood, and by the time the Fire Department had arrived—and they were very prompt—a dozen buildings were burning. When the fire reached Worthington street, Stearns Park offered no material for it to feed upon, it seemed as though, after burning the homes at the south corner of Worthington street and west of the Park, the progress of the fire might soon be stopped. The Waterspout steamer was called from the Armory and an alarm sounded and there were quickly brought together several hundred men, who went to work to save property. Chief Engineer Leasure was mounted and seemed to be everywhere present at once. By order of the Mayor Lieutenant Colonel Gilmore ordered out the City and Peabody Guard, the former company responding with astonishing alacrity. Telegrams sent to various cities, and towns for steamers and hose brought assistance, Holyoke and Chicopee Falls sent speedy assistance. Telegraphic communication with Hartford was interrupted, and Engineer Babcock carried the news to Hartford by special engine. Superintendent Davidson at once fitted out a special train, which brought up engines Nos. 3 and 5 and about fifty firemen, making the run of twenty-six miles in twenty-eight minutes. Several

INSURANCE MEN AND REPORTERS came up on this train, and representatives of some of the New York papers were early on hand. The steamer from Chicopee was delayed in consequence of repairs which were progressing on the down track, and it was necessary to ascertain from the city if the other track could be used. The following is a list of THE PROPERTY DESTROYED ON TAYLOR STREET. Conkey's planing mill. Viner & Leonard's furniture shop. Hood's carriage shop. L. L. Fitts' stair building. Burnham's picture frame manufactory, with one large lumber shed.

Rogers & Piper, household builders and pattern makers. Stebbins' brass foundry. Wilkinson's black and carpenter shop, owned by Joyce Burnham, all on Taylor street. ON WORNINGTON STREET. Abbe's lumber and coal yard, office and tenement house. Three tenement houses on the same side of the street. Next to these are the offices of the *Sunday Telegram* and *New England Homestead*, published by Mr. Henry M. Burt.

Mr. Burt also owned the building, which was burned. His loss is about \$15,000 above insurance. Scarcely any of the material was saved in the printing office. Mr. Burt was out of town at the time and returned at a late hour to find the accumulation of thirty years' work swept away. Also two houses on the south side of the street. The insurance on E. M. Abbe's two dwelling houses on Worthington street, which were burned, was \$2,500. The lumber yard and buildings were not insured. Mr. Abbe's safe was got out of the ruins and his books were saved, but in a decidedly damaged condition.

The fire extended from Huriburt's block to the second story of Bill's block, but was quickly extinguished.

## LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The principal damage in Bill's block was by water. Chapin, Woster & Co.'s loss in the block will be about \$4,000.

On Main street, corner of Bridge street, the two story granite front block of C. S. & J. L. Huriburt was burned. Loss on the block \$50,000; insured for \$35,000.

Dr. C. S. Huriburt escaped from the building by jumping from a two story window.

McKnight, Norton & Hawley lost \$120,000; insured for \$70,000. They have leased the vacant store in the Union office block.

Livermore, Swan & Co. lost \$45,000; insured for about \$30,000.

H. C. Gilbert lost heavily. He has leased the vacant store on Madden's block.

Water street, from Court street to Bridge, is lined with piles of household goods, stored in almost inextricable confusion.

## ON BRIDGE STREET.

Curtis' block, on Bridge street, in the rear of Huriburt's block, was saved almost by a miracle, the wind shifting the flames away from it. The occupants of this block lost heavily in furniture by the indiscriminate efforts of volunteers.

On Vernon street W. D. Kinsman, No. 60, loses \$5,000.

Bethel church (Second Advent) loses \$8,000; insurance, \$5,700.

Moses Goldthwaite, loss on house, \$15,000; insurance, \$2,000. A part of his furniture was saved; furniture not insured.

W. L. Shepard, No. 68 Vernon street, loss \$10,000; insurance, \$5,000. Nothing saved but the silverware.

Estate of Joseph Shaw, Nos. 70 to 75 Vernon street, loss \$40,000; insured for \$30,000 in Captain Warriner's Agency.

These tenements were occupied by J. R. Childs, Leonard Bond, boarding house; J. H. Cook, and Mrs. Brewer, boarding house.

E. H. Phelps' house was saved by a mighty effort, and that saved the rest of Vernon street.

## SOUTHERN LIMIT OF THE FIRE.

The extreme southern limit of the fire was at Fragg's barn, on the Southern Railroad, opposite Trask's brick block, by the river bank. There were several horses and carriages in the barn, which were saved.

A small house occupied by S. F. Bennett, close by this barn, was also nearly destroyed.

H. L. Belden's house, No. 103 Water street, was burned; loss about \$3,000.

One of the Western Union telegraph wires was torn down at this point by the falling of the building.

E. Hale's house, No. 100 Court street, caught fire on the roof at one time and was barely saved by the use of pails and wet carpets.

A. J. Pease's barn on Court street was saved only by great exertions, and Mills' coal shed, near the corner of Court and Water streets, was at one time on fire, as also Burnham's carpenter shop, in the same vicinity.

## BATTLES IN THE FLAMES.

Westfield steamer No. 1 assisted in holding the corner of Pynchon and Water streets, which was the limit of the fire in that direction.

Springfield No. 5, from Indian Orchard, came in on a special train and worked at the same place.

## THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The losses are estimated all the way from five hundred thousand to two million dollars. It is of course impossible to give a full list of the insurance at this time, but the property was generally fairly insured.

The Springfield Fire and Marine had policies amounting to about \$30,000, but part of these were re-insured, so that they will lose only about \$12,000.

The companies represented by Holmes & Gilmore figure up \$50,000 in policies.

W. A. Fuller has \$30,000.

Ladd Brothers have \$65,000.

Judd & Gray have about \$35,000.

Among the burned buildings are nine residences on Vernon street.

Ten on Water street.

Ten on Wight avenue.

Two bars on Bridge street.

Wight avenue is absolutely gutted, and one can stand on Water street and look through to Main street, the scene being like that in some parts of Boston's old burned districts.

Governor Trask's house on Water street, nearly opposite Wight avenue, was badly scorched.

The scene on Court, Pynchon, Vernon, Water, Bridge and Worthington streets beggars description. Sidewalks, vacant lots and every available space are crowded with trunks, furniture and bedding.

Many terrible incidents occurred, which, if related, would fill all columns of the *HERALD*.

## THE FIRST WATER ON.

Hose Company No. 1 claims the credit of getting the first water on the fire at its start in Wagon's old paint shop, on Taylor street. They burst fifteen lengths of hose, then began to start with, but were of service through the fire and at its southern limits. Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was at the corner of Water and Court streets, and steamer No. 2 was near by, on Pynchon street, playing on to Vernon street.

## EFFORTS AT ESCAPE.

Stephen Johnson, of No. 124 Worthington street, sprang out of a window and was taken to the City Hospital with a fractured skull, and a fire-

man had a leg smashed at No. 141 Worthington street.

## ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 30, 1875.

Between the hours of three and six o'clock this afternoon the most disastrous conflagration that has ever visited Springfield has found time for its terrible work. The dry condition of the buildings, conspiring with a brisk northeast gale, were the factors of destruction.

## ORIGIN OF THE DISASTER.

The fire broke out in the heat of wooden buildings on Taylor street, and the sparks and brands, borne by the brisk gale, almost simultaneously started two other fires—one on Wight avenue and the other in Huriburt's block, on Main street. These two secondary fires soon equalled the first in magnitude and danger, and the work of fighting the flames was at once trebled, and, becoming too much for any one fire department, it became necessary to call on Springfield's sister cities and towns for assistance, and they responded nobly.

## COMING TO THE RESCUE.

Three steamers arrived in time to be of the greatest service. That the conflagration ended where it did instead of sweeping clear through where it was owing to the arrival of these engines together with the simultaneous abatement of wind.

## THE DREADFUL CRISIS AT HAND.

By half-past five the crisis was over. The Union ceased to express its appreciation of the heroic endeavors of the firemen which stayed the flames at a moment when the destruction of the Union office seemed imminent.

## SUSPICION OF INCENDIARISM.

The surprising rapidity with which the fire spread, and the almost simultaneous outbreak of flames at three different points, naturally gave rise to suspicion of incendiaryism, which, for a while, gained general credence. At the time of going to press, however, they remain unsubstantiated by reliable testimony, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of human nature, that they may prove without foundation.

## THE MORAL OF THE FIRE.

It is the old one of the peril of allowing wooden buildings and inflammable manufactories in the heart of the city.

## STILL CALCULATING THE LOSSES.

At this time it is impossible to make any reliable estimate as to the amount or details of the damage, but the opinions of those best qualified to judge range from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000. So far as we have been able to ascertain it seems probable that according to the usual foresight of Springfield business men the losses are well insured.

## CONSOLATION.

It is worth remembering, by way of consolation, that a considerable proportion of the burned buildings were wooden structures, whose removal the future safety of the city necessitated. The city is well rid of them and the new building ordinances will prevent the erection of others of the same sort in their places.

The personal feeling upon the street is one of the utmost thankfulness that the conflagration, which for three hours threatened to sweep the business portion of the city out of existence, was stayed where it was.

The loss is lamentably large, especially in these times of general business depression; but it is so much smaller than was threatened that the predominant feeling remains one of thankfulness. This is the heaviest blow Springfield has ever received, but she is bound to "come up smiling."

## THE TOTAL LOSS.

At this hour is variously estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, on which there is an insurance of about \$250,000, the Springfield Fire and Marine coming in for only \$20,000.

## ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire originated at about half-past two o'clock, in a nest of wooden buildings which were formerly occupied by the Wagon Car Manufacturing Company, whose works are now at the village of Brightwood, two miles from the city. It is thought that an incendiary did the job, as the fire started in a pile of shavings in the rear of the old paint shop of the company, which was occupied by H. M. Conkey & Co. as a planing mill, where there had been no fire since Saturday morning. This was on the north side of Taylor street and a high wind which was prevailing, blowing in a southerly direction carried the flames into

## A NEST OF LITTLE BUILDINGS.

on the opposite side of the street. All this occupied but a moment, and before the alarm was sounded, calling out the firemen, the flames had made such headway that it was almost impossible to prevent their spreading. They got into the buildings in the square, bounded by Taylor, Dwight and Worthington streets, which were filled with small manufacturing firms, a large coal yard and several tenement houses, and for a few moments every one seemed to have gone crazy. The parties living in the tenements had barely time to escape with their lives, and their household furniture, &c., had to be abandoned to the mercy of the flames. Men, women and children rushed terror-stricken from the blocks, thankful to escape with their lives from what seemed to be almost inevitable destruction. In this square were located the following

## MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

H. M. Conkey & Co.'s planing mill. C. J. Leonard, furniture and spring beds. F. J. Viner, cabinet maker, all on the north side. Wilkinson's block, on the south side, succumbed next, and on this side of the street the following were burned out:— E. Stebbins' manufacturing company, brass workers. The Union Car Spring Company. A. H. Burnham, picture frames. Merriman Brass Foundry. Merriam & Frost, leather dealers. A. F. Ball, harness maker. Joyce & Burnham, furniture. Bill's paper box factory. E. W. Shattuck, lumber dealer. Hookes & Taylor's carriage shop, which was sold out on Saturday to Foulis & Miller, who were to take possession on Monday.

J. T. Kane, silver plater.

L. L. Fitts, starmarker.

O. Perkins, carriage trimming.

Isaac Gibbs, painter.

Seymour, the box factory, and some other parties who used the old factories for storerooms.

The Wagon Car Company, which had a large stock of boxes wanted in one building and owned all the buildings above mentioned, lost between \$50,000 and \$75,000, on which there was an insurance of nearly \$50,000.

After these were burned the fire took in the following buildings

## ON WORNINGTON STREET.

A. B. Abbe's coal and wood yard and offices. A large tenement building on the corner occupied by four tenants, and which was insured for \$25,000.

Another tenement, occupied by two families, and houses belonging to Mr. James Miller, Mrs. Hitchcock, two to William S. Alma, and another to Mr. Goodhue.

Then the flames struck the building of B. M. Burt, publisher of the *Sunday Telegram* and the *New England Homestead*, and occupied by him.

J. Webber, a fish and provision dealer. J. A. Eldridge, furniture dealer.

The loss on this block will not exceed \$5,000. The building is entirely gutted, but the walls remain standing.

Burt's damage was mainly by water. This block was where the fire in this section was got under control.

The offices of the Springfield *Daily Union* and the Morgan Envelope and Paper Company, which adjoined it, being saved through the determined efforts of the firemen. But the wind had carried the burning brands across Main street to the rear of Huriburt's block, situated on the corner of Main and Bridge streets, and the firemen were startled to see this on fire just as they were getting the other under control. Hardly had the fire broken out here before

## ANOTHER FIRE.

appeared on Dwight avenue, some distance to the southwest, in the midst of a number of tenement houses occupied mostly by Irish and French families. Then help was asked for from other cities, and soon extra trains were started, bringing engines from Holyoke (eight miles in eight minutes) and from Hartford (twenty-six miles in twenty-eight minutes). Engines also came from Chicopee, Chicopee Falls and Westfield in good time, and did splendid work in subduing the flames and preventing their spread.

## LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The Huriburt block, on the corner of Main and Bridge streets, was one of the finest in the city, and the loss here is \$70,000, on which there is an insurance of \$35,000.

The building was owned by C. S. & J. S. Huriburt, and was occupied by McKnight, Norton & Hawley, the largest dry goods house in the city, whose loss is \$100,000; insured for \$70,000.

Livermore, Swan & Co., dealers in crockery and gas fixtures; loss about \$35,000.

Dr. C. S. Huriburt, dentist; loss \$1,000.

S. C. Warriner, insurance agent, who lost everything.

John Colby, millinery.

Miss Chover, dressmaking.

Mr. Miles, photographer.

D. E. Frisbe, book publisher, who loses \$4,000, and has \$2,500 insurance in the Springfield Fire and Marine Company.

After finishing its work here the fire destroyed the building in the rear, known as the Upson House, where some thirty people boarded, the only thing saved being a single Brussels carpet, and the loss being \$4,000 to the proprietor.

While these two were burning and the engines were at work trying to save adjacent property, the houses on Wight avenue, both sides of which were small frame

## TENEMENT HOUSES.

and occupied mainly by French and Irish families, were destroyed, though the inhabitants had sufficient warning to move their household goods, clothing, &c., and save them in a majority of cases. These small houses were about a half dozen in number, and were burned so cleanly that not a timber remained, not everything was reduced to ashes. From these houses the flames communicated to those on Vernon street, and destroyed the residences of Mr. W. D. Kinsman and Moses Goldthwaite; the former losing \$5,000 and the latter \$15,000, on which he had only \$2,000 insurance. The Second Advent Bethel Church went next; with a loss to the society of \$81,000; this was insured for \$4,000 in the Ethna Company, of Hartford, and \$1,700 in the North British and Mercantile Company.

The next block, one of the finest tenements in the city, was burned, and here was where the fire was got under control finally, nothing but a barn being burned on Water street.

The block on Vernon street was owned by the estate of Joseph Shaw and was occupied by Mr. W. L. Shepard, clerk at the Massachusetts House; J. R. Childs; Mrs. Bond, who has two tenements used as a boarding house; J. H. Cook, and Mrs. Brewer, a boarding house.

Just as the fire alarm was sounded, a boarder in her house, Mr. Millikin, died, and the friends were preparing the body for burial when they were informed that their block was on fire. The body, partially ready for the coffin, was taken from the building by friends and carried down Main street half a mile to an undertaker's.

The offices of the Springfield Aqueduct Company, just in rear of Shaw's block, were also burned to the ground and are a total loss. The loss on Shaw's block is \$40,000, on which there is \$30,000 insurance in the Queen's of London, the New Hampshire and the Watertown.

## A NARROW ESCAPE.

Dr. H. Huriburt, one of the owners of Huriburt's Block, jumped from the second story of his building in order to save his life, and fortunately was unharmed.

## ACCIDENTS.

Not so fortunate, however, was Stephen Johnson, who jumped from the third story in Abbe's tenement block, in Worthington street and had his skull fractured and a leg broken.

One of the firemen of steamer No. 4 was prostrated by the heat, and it is feared that he cannot live.

Another man, who was wandering around on Worthington street, was run over by a team and had both of his legs broken very badly.

Mr. Thomas Kinsman, of the firm of Kinsman Brothers, who owned one of the houses burned on Vernon street, was so excited over the fire that he has become

## HOPELESSLY INSANE.

His brother, W. D. Kinsman, was similarly affected, but under skillful medical care promises speedy recovery and to regain his senses.

## AN ACT OF HEROISM.

A Hartford girl, a clerk in one of the millinery stores, who roomed in a block in a tenement close to the fire, and which it was thought would be destroyed, while others were moving their goods and thinking only of themselves, bestowed her of a lady friend in the same block who lay sick and, almost insane with terror; she immediately rushed into the street, got a hack and brought the sick lady down into it, driving her to a safe

quarters two miles away. The brave girl returned to save, if possible, some of her own goods, but found that a fortunate change in the wind had driven the flames in another direction.

By order of the Mayor the City Guard, Captain Hamilton, and the Peabody Guard, Captain Gray, were ordered out and did patrol duty in keeping the crowds out of the streets where the fires and firemen were, and in preserving quiet. There were a number of disturbances between them and some of the citizens, but nothing serious further than three or four knock downs occurred.

The total number of buildings destroyed is thirty-five, and the loss will approximate \$750,000, on which there is an insurance of about \$300,000.

## THE LATEST.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 30—Midnight.

The fire has been under control for several hours and the streets are now quiet. It is now known that the fire broke out in Viner's wood-turning shop, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

## THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield is situated on the left bank of the Connecticut River, in the midst of the beautiful and fertile territory of the Connecticut Valley, with broad streets, well paved, lighted with gas, and walks shaded by elm and other handsome trees, and having commerce brought to it by rail and river. It has for years been one of the most pleasant and flourishing inland cities in the United States. It is the capital of Hampden county, Massachusetts, distant from New York 128 miles in a north-north-eastern direction, and ninety-eight miles west by south from Boston. A small stream, called Mill River, runs through the city, draining it and furnishing water power for numerous factories. The western portion of the city nearest the river is upon a low level, but the eastern section is upon an elevated plain, which stretches for miles. Its principal streets are parallel to the river and are broad, handsome thoroughfares, which the cross streets intersect at a right angle. In what may be accepted as the centre of the city is a park, called the City Park, shrubbery and flowers. The buildings of Springfield are mainly constructed of brick.

## THE PRINCIPAL STRUCTURES.

are the city buildings which were but recently erected, the Court House of Hampden county, a massive structure of granite, in the Italian style of architecture, the Church of the Unity, one of the finest edifices in Massachusetts, the City Free Library, the Catholic Cathedral of St. Michael and the United States government's Army and Arsenal. There are twenty churches in the city, of various denominations, seven banks of deposit having an aggregate capital of about \$3,000,000, and three savings banks. In 1872 the valuation of the city was \$300,000, and in that year the whole-ale merchants of Springfield did a trade of \$20,000,000, the greater part of which sum was drawn from the valley towns to which Springfield is a source of supply. There are about 300 manufacturing companies in Springfield, whose employes number about 4,000 men and 1,000 women. The Smith & Wesson Revolver Works are located there and employ about 400 persons. The machine shops of the government works, in which the heavier labor of gunmaking is done, are situated on the banks of Mill River, about one mile southeast of the Arsenal and Armory. The latter institutions are situated on an elevation which is called Arsenal Hill, in a park of seventy-two acres. These buildings are in the shape of a quadrangle, and enclose a space of twenty acres laid out as a park, and called Union square. About 600 men are employed in the Armory. The Arsenal is on the west side of the quadrangle. In this area stored 175,000 rounds of small arms, rivaling in their symmetrical arrangement similar collections in the European emporiums.

## SPRINGFIELD WAS SETTLED.

In 1633 by a company under William Pynchon. The place was first called Agawam, that being the Indian name of the vicinity of the settlement. In 1639 it was called Springfield, after the birthplace of Magistrate Pynchon in England. Pynchon was revere until 1660, when he wrote an anti-Calvinistic work, which was burned on Boston Common, and for which he was deposed from his magistracy and forced to flee to England to avoid persecution. In 1675 Indians formed a plan to massacre the people of Springfield and utterly destroy the settlement. The plot was discovered by a friendly Indian, the people denounced themselves in the garrison houses, but the savages burned most of the dwellings of the village. In January, 1787, during Shay's Rebellion, about 1,200 rebels attacked the Arsenal at Springfield for the purpose of procuring the arms. They were repulsed by the militia, however, and finally dispersed by a few cannon shots. Springfield was incorporated as a town in 1646 and as a city in 1852. Until 1840 it comprised the present township of Chicopee. In 1850 the town of Springfield had a population of 8,076; in 1860, 6,784; in 1869, 11,765; in 1870 the city was inhabited by 15,199 souls, and at the present time by about 20,000.

The destructive fire which occurred yesterday was east of the central part of the city, but wholly to the river plain where the principal business places are situated as also the homes of the working classes.

## ALMOST ANOTHER HOLYOKE DISASTER.

The congregation of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Leonard, of Port Maurice, on the Bushwick Meadows, Long Island, had a very narrow escape yesterday from the and and shocking fate that recently overwhelmed the little band of French Catholics at Holyoke, Mass.

A solemn high mass was being celebrated, and the rite of a number of young persons of both sexes. In order to give greater impressiveness to the services a full military band and a company of militia were present, as was also the Society attached to the church. The interior of the edifice was crowded to repletion, and the ceremonies were progressing in regular order, and the congregation were deeply impressed by the solemnity of the occasion, when suddenly, as the military were firing